

ENORMOUS VOTE CAST FOR WILSON

Gets Biggest Majority in Virginia Under New Constitution.

CARRIES ALL SAVE TWO COUNTIES

Carroll for Taft; Floyd for Roosevelt—Ayers, Though Defeated, Received More Votes Than Any Other Democrat. Official Vote Is Canceled.

Confirmation of the enormous majority given Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic ticket generally in Virginia in the election of November 5 was given yesterday when the official vote of the State was ascertained by the board of canvassers. The returns were gone over and verified, and the results recorded and certified to. The official count shows that Governor Wilson received 90,332 votes in Virginia; that William Howard Taft, Republican, received 22,285; that Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, received 21,777; that Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, received 820; that Eugene W. Chann, Prohibitionist, received 709, and that Arthur E. Reimer, Socialist-Labor, received 50.

Striking Comparisons. Wilson's plurality over Taft is 67,047; over Roosevelt, 68,555. His majority over Taft and Roosevelt combined is 67,512. In other words, the Democratic majority over the combined Republican and Progressive elements is greater than their vote.

The vote received by Wilson is greater than that given William Jennings Bryan in 1908 by 7,356. The combined vote of Taft and Roosevelt this year is 7,508 fewer than that of Mr. Taft four years ago.

The vote for Debs shows a big increase, growing from 235 in 1908 to 820 in 1912. That for Chann, Prohibitionist, has about a corresponding loss, from 1,111 four years ago to 709 this year. It is worthy of note that the combined vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress far exceeds that for Wilson—in fact, it barely misses the total of 100,000. Wilson had 90,332 votes, while the ten Democratic nominees for Congress received 98,553.

It is explainable, no doubt, in part by the greater difficulty in marking the presidential part of the ticket. Those marked incorrectly as to President but properly as to Congress were counted for the latter under the law.

In Congressional Districts. In the First District, W. A. Jones received 10,351 votes, against 9,249 for Wilson. In the Tenth, H. D. Flood received 9,615, against 9,347 for Wilson. Another curious fact is that four of the ten Democrats received votes of 10,000—Jones, Holland, Montague and Hay, Carlin and Flood come close behind.

The largest vote given for a Democrat for Congress was cast for Rufus A. Ayers, in the Ninth District, being 13,857. He was, however, defeated by C. B. Slomp, Republican, who received 14,686, making an official plurality for Slomp over Ayers of 1,011. The vote for Walter Graham, Progressive, was 1,064.

The majority for Edward W. Saunders in the Fifth District was 4,030, the Conservatives having received 3,479 votes, against 5,449 for A. E. Hamner, his Republican opponent. Two years ago Judge Saunders only had a majority of 155. James Hay, in the Seventh, received 10,615, while only 3,549 were cast for George N. Korman, Republican.

The Socialist candidates for Congress polled a much larger vote than did Debs, the head of their ticket—explained in part by the fact that in some districts Republicans voted for the Socialists where they had no candidates of their own. There was a Socialist candidate for Congress in every district, polling a total vote in the State of 3,242, against only 820 for Debs. Nathan Perkins, in the Tenth District, alone got more votes than Debs, his total being 842. Perhaps Republicans voted for him to avoid casting their ballots for either McCulloch, the Progressive, or Flood, the Democrat.

In the Sixth District, there was a confusion about names. Colonel James S. Browning, the Progressive candidate, failed to get his name on the official ballots, and relied on rubber stamps at the precincts. According to the official returns, he got 1,589 votes in his real name and 723 in Floyd County as James F. Browning. This may be due to an error of the County Commissioners of Election. He carried Floyd, receiving 723 votes to 423 for Carter Glass, Democrat.

Fate of Wilson's Opponents. The utter Republican and Bull Moose rout is strikingly shown in the fact that Taft carried but one county in the State—Carroll—and that Roosevelt carried but one—Floyd. Wilson carried ninety-eight counties and all of the twenty cities. It is also worthy of note that Wilson carried every county in the Ninth District, Carroll being in the Fifth and Floyd in the Sixth. Of course, in a good many counties the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote exceeds that of Wilson.

On the amendments to the Constitution, the majorities were large. On that permitting cities to adopt commission government, 66,176 citizens voted "aye" and 16,595 "no." The amendment permitting city commissioners of the revenue to succeed themselves in office was ratified by a vote of 54,494 for and 29,900 against. That permitting city treasurers to succeed themselves was ratified by 57,584 to 20,723.

The counties of Amelia, Bath, Chesterfield, Highland, Patrick, Princess Anne, Rockingham and the city of Buena Vista voted the measure amended. It is noted that the only city to go against this amendment is the one where A. O. Burke, the Treasurer and leading spirit in the Treasurers' and Commissioners' Association.

FATE OF GIBSON RESTS WITH JURY

Lawyer, Accused of Murder, Now Awaits Verdict.

SITS IN HIS CELL, WIFE WITHIN CALL

If Acquitted on This Charge He Will Be Rearrested and Tried for Theft of \$17,000 From Former Client—Final Arraignment Scathing.

Goshen, N. Y., November 25.—At 2:05 o'clock the jury sent word to Justice Tompkins that it could not agree. The justice was summoned to the court room.

Goshen, N. Y., November 25.—The jurors trying Burton W. Gibson on the charge of murdering his client, Mrs. Rosa Menschik Szabo, on Greenwood Lake last July, deliberated till midnight without reaching a verdict. At that hour they were still out, and had been for four hours.

While Gibson sat in his cell awaiting word from the jury room, his wife, worn by her long vigil, was resting within call at a nearby cottage, after having paced up and down in front of the courthouse for some time in the rain.

In the courtroom at the time sat a detective armed with a warrant, on which Gibson would be rearrested in case he was acquitted of the murder charge. This warrant charged Gibson with the larceny in 1910 of \$17,000 from Hugh Trainer, an aged awning maker and a former client of the prisoner. This warrant was based on the indictment found by the grand jury in New York County recently.

Indications were at midnight that the jury would shortly be locked up for the night. The court eliminated manslaughter from its charge to-day, and said that one of three verdicts be returned, murder in the first degree, second degree or acquittal.

In summing up for the State, Isadore Wasser-Vogel told the jurors that there were "no two ways of looking at the evidence."

At great length he proceeded with a word picture of Greenwood Lake, and of the man and woman seen on it in a boat.

"We see him grasp her around the neck and thrust his hand to her throat," he declared. "We see them fall into the water. We see the man alone emerge. Two days later we see him lay the woman in a nameless grave, with him and his far away. Next we see him in the Surrogate's Court asking for her money. That is our case sketched on the witness stand. Where does it fall?"

Judge Tompkins, in charging the jurors at some length, after referring to contradictory explanations given by Gibson of Mrs. Szabo's whereabouts after she had met her end, told them to consider "what these statements 'implied' as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant in connection with the death of Rosa Szabo."

Gibson listened to the prosecutor's address and to the court's charge with downcast eyes. His wife, pallid and haggard, showed plainly the effects upon her of the lawyer's unfriendly words.

Once she seemed about to faint when Mr. Wasser-Vogel called attention to the signature of the bogus Mrs. Menschik attached to the dead woman's will. It was spelled "Manschik."

Wilson Slightly Ill. Compelled to Forgo Attendance on Bermuda Parliament.

Hamilton, Bermuda, November 25.—President-elect Wilson suffered to-day from a slight attack of indigestion, which compelled him to decline an invitation for a sail on the private yacht of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir George M. Bullock. Mrs. Wilson and her daughter, however, accepted.

Governor Wilson has accepted an invitation to attend an amateur theatrical performance on Thursday as the guest of Sir George and Lady Bullock. It is to be a big social event in referring to the invitation, Mr. Wilson said:

"I am not bold enough yet to sit to the first row, but I am going, anyway. Mr. Wilson, when informed of the death of Senator Rayner, said:

"I learn with sincere regret of the death of Senator Isidor Rayner. Our country has lost an able and patriotic servant whom it will be very difficult to replace."

Mr. Wilson's indisposition also prevented him from attending the session of the Bermuda Parliament. Early in the afternoon the President-elect crossed the ferry to fulfill a promise to be present during a preliminary debate on the tariff, but he suffered a sharp attack of indigestion, and was obliged to return to his cottage.

HEAR SENTENCE TO-DAY. Four Convicts Will Be Sentenced to Electric Chair.

New York, November 25.—Sentence of death in the electric chair will be pronounced to-morrow upon two of four men convicted of murdering Herman Rosenthal at the instigation of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant. "Tipp the Head," "Lucky Louie," "Whiskey Lewis" and "Doc Frank" will appear there before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court for sentence.

Grandmother of Lee Bunt. Savannah, Ga., November 25.—Walter Lee Emerson, aged six, grandnephew of General Stephen Lee, died here to-day from injuries sustained last week when he fell upon the upturned prongs of a rail. The boy's head and left leg were badly injured.

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PLANT WRECKED; WORKMEN KILLED

Eight Known Dead, and Others May Be Buried in Ruins.

ONE BODY BLOWN INTO CEMETERY

Flames Follow Explosion in Dry Starch House of Corn Products Company, and Further Damage Is Imminent—Brooklyn Water Front Has \$1,000,000 Blaze.

Waukegan, Ill., November 25.—An explosion, which wrecked the dry starch house of the Corn Products Company's plant this afternoon, killed between eight and twelve workmen, injured twenty-seven others, several of whom will die, and caused about \$100,000 property damage.

Uncertainty as to the number of dead was caused by inability of firemen to search the burning ruins because of continued minor explosions. Edward Conrad, deputy in the Lake County coroner's office, was authority for the statement that twelve men at least had been trapped in the wrecked building.

Nearly all of the workmen killed or injured were Polish, Lithuanian or Austrian, and they were on the company's payroll by numbers, and not by names. This further increased the difficulties met by the coroner in his efforts to arrive at a correct death list.

Body Blown into Cemetery. The explosion tore the two-story frame top from the five-story building and scattered bits of it for fifty yards in all directions. The body of one man killed was blown across the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad right of way onto the hillside in Oakwood Cemetery.

All of the injured were coated with starch, which had to be washed off before surgeons could treat them. Private automobiles were pressed into service to carry the injured to the hospital.

Firemen from North Chicago, the National Envelope Company's plant and the American Steel and Wire Company's plant aided the Waukegan department in preventing the spread of the fire to other portions of the big Corn Products plant. Although the fire appeared to be under control to-night, the firemen said they expected it would continue to burn to-morrow, with the possibility that new explosions would start it afresh.

Great Fire in Brooklyn. New York, November 25.—Brooklyn's East River water front was the scene late to-day of the most serious explosion known for years. Fifteen men were killed and injured, suffering from burns and injuries from which a number may die. Several persons on the scene at the time were missing to-night, but later reports credited earlier reports that several lives had been lost. The area of three blocks was swept and a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 caused.

The fire started with a series of explosions of chemicals on the ground floor of the five-story building of the Union Sulphur Company, in the Williamsburg section. Of the seventy men at work in the building, a dozen on the main floor were hurled in every direction. Four other explosions followed, and the building was soon enveloped in the weird blue flames of sulphur. Workers who had escaped from other entrances fought their way through the sulphur fumes to the rescue of the unfortunates, and were themselves overcome.

The flames swept down on a large hay and grain warehouse and licked so close to the plants of the Brooklyn Gas Company and the Brooklyn Standard Oil Company that a series of terrible explosions was momentarily feared. While the heat blistered the gas and oil tanks they escaped destruction.

GOMPERS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL. Head of Labor Federation Likely to Be Out to-Day.

Rochester, N. Y., November 25.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was prevented by illness from participating in the opening of the annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the federation this morning, but he is not seriously indisposed. The strain of the two weeks' meeting of the major body and a cold contracted Saturday kept him in his room at a hotel yesterday and to-day, but it was said to-night that he likely will be out to-morrow.

The Building Trades Department is made up of 194 unions with a membership of 174,237. To-day's sessions were devoted to reports of officers and the executive council, and the appointment of committees by President James A. Short.

The executive council reported inability to give statistics about the number of men killed or injured in building trades industries, owing to the incompleteness of State and Federal census reports on the subject.

It was made known that the charter of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners had been recalled because of the association's refusal to unite with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, as directed by the federation.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUITS. One Out of Business Because of Lack of Public Interest.

Duluth, Minn., November 25.—After hovering on the brink of dissolution for months, the Duluth Stock Exchange will quit to-day. The executive committee to-day announced that the exchange would go out of business because of lack of public interest.

The exchange was organized about three years ago.

Isidor Rayner was born in Baltimore August 11, 1854. After obtaining his early education in the public schools he went to the University of Maryland and the University of Virginia. At the latter institution he took both the academic and the law courses. Returning to Baltimore, he was admitted to the bar in 1879, and since that time

has been a member of the Maryland bar. He was one of the leading Democratic members of the United States Senate, and a man whose name was offered to the Baltimore convention by William J. Bryan, as a suitable candidate for the presidential nomination, died here early to-day at the end of a long illness, resulting from continued attacks of neuritis.

Senator Rayner had been in a comatose state since last Wednesday, with only one or two slight rallies. His severe illness covered a period of about six weeks, dating from the efforts made in the joint political debate with Bourke Cockran at Baltimore last September. Physicians compelled him to retire from the campaign immediately after that, and he returned to his Washington home, where he died at 6:30 o'clock this morning. For over five years Senator Rayner had been a sufferer from neuritis.

Republican for Vacancy. The death of Senator Rayner creates a vacancy in the upper house of Congress, which will be filled for about a year by a Republican, through appointment by the Republican Governor of Maryland. The appointment will be effective until the State Legislature meets, more than a year hence. The Legislature is Democratic.

It is the belief of those prominent in Republican councils in Maryland that William P. Jackson, Republican national committeeman from Maryland, will be appointed by Governor Goldsborough to succeed Mr. Rayner. Mr. Jackson has been prominent in Republican campaigns in Maryland for a number of years, was active in promoting the successful campaign of Mr. Goldsborough and led the Taft forces in the State during the pre-convention and campaign fights. He is the son of former Representative William H. Jackson, of Maryland, and has been ambitious to sit in the Senate.

The Republican successor of Mr. Rayner will sit during the coming short session and of more importance, during the special session to be called by President Wilson next spring. This means a gain in the Republican strength in the upper House and a loss to the Democratic. With the results in Illinois and Tennessee still in doubt, this will mean that the Democrats will have forty-eight votes and the Republicans forty-five in the special session. Should Illinois and Tennessee send Republicans, the Senate would stand tied 48 to 48.

May Affect Legislation. Owing to this narrow margin of control of the Senate by the Democrats, the death of Senator Rayner and the substitution of a Republican for a Democrat may have a direct bearing on the legislative results of the special session next spring.

REPUBLICAN WILL SUCCEED RAYNER

Narrow Democratic Margin in Senate Further Cut Down.

JACKSON LIKELY TO SECURE PLACE

Brilliant Maryland Senator Dies at His Home in Washington After Long Illness, Made More Acute by His Labors in Recent Campaign. Had Notable Career.

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BRILLIANT CAREER IS ENDED



SENATOR ISIDOR RAYNER.

RUMORED VERDICT REACHED BY JURY ALL IN READINESS FOR WILSON DAY

Fate of Accused Strike Leaders Already May Be Decided. Richmond's Torchlight Parade To-Night Will Be Unique Event.

ITS NATURE NOT KNOWN THOUSANDS WILL TAKE PART

Judge Declines to Receive Report Until Court Convenes This Morning. Chief Marshal Ferrandini Assigns Positions in Line.

Salem, Mass., November 25.—The fate of Joseph Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, charged with responsibility for the murder of Anna Lopizzo in a strike riot at Lawrence last winter, is reported to-night to have been determined by the jury which tried them, but the verdict will not be known until to-morrow.

Less than an hour after Judge Quinn had left the courthouse at 6 o'clock to-night, with the announcement that he would not receive a verdict until to-morrow, the jurors filed from their room and went to their hotel for supper. After supper they retired to their rooms and the report spread quickly that a verdict had been reached. Judge Quinn, it was declared, had been informed of the report, but did not alter his decision not to accept the findings of the jury to-night. When the jury left the courthouse it had been deliberating five hours.

Officers of the court, attorneys interested in the case and anxious friends of the accused remained about the courthouse until a late hour, but their hopes for a reception of a verdict were unavailing. Scores of rumors as to the nature of the finding were circulated. These embraced every possible form.

Late to-night it was rumored that Judge Quinn might open court at an unusually early hour to-morrow to receive the report of the jury. If an agreement actually had been reported. The court might receive the jurors as early as 7 o'clock was said to be probable, though Judge Quinn fixed the hour for opening court at 8 o'clock.

When the report of the jury having reached an agreement was spread, District Attorney Attwell had gone to his home in Lynn. Some of the defendants' attorneys also had left for their homes in nearby towns. Fred H. Moore and J. P. S. Mahoney, of counsel for the defense, were here, however, ready to appear if court were convened.

The case was given to the jury after Judge Quinn had delivered a lengthy charge, in which he gave instruction that neither Ettor nor Giovannitti could be found guilty of murder in the first degree. The evidence relating to these two defendants, said the court, "does not warrant conviction for murder in the first degree, because it is not contended that either of the imputed deaths of the death of any one."

For Caruso, however, the instructions did not preclude the electric chair. Should the jury find him guilty of participation in the fatal riot, the court charged, it might find him guilty of murder in the first or second degree. A hopeful instruction for the prisoner, however, was that the jury, in order to adjudge him guilty of first degree murder, must be satisfied that he or his confederates acted with him premeditatedly taking a human life.

The instructions also eliminated the possibility of a verdict for manslaughter against any of the defendants. The very nature of the indictments precluded such a verdict, the court asserted. Ettor and Giovannitti must be found guilty of murder in the second degree or acquitted.

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ISSUES OF PEACE AND WAR HANG ON SLENDER THREAD

Anxiety of Powers Belies Denials of Military Preparations.

PORTE'S ATTITUDE IS NEWEST DANGER

Turkey, Following Tradition, May Seek to Take Advantage of European Embroilment. Peace Parley Begins, but It Is Not Known if Armistice Has Been Arranged.

Vienna, November 25.—A rumor spread to-day that the Austrian consul at Prizren had been killed by Serbian troops. There is no confirmation of this.

London, November 25.—The extreme anxiety manifested by all the European governments to deny reports of warlike preparations and to represent the political situation as peaceful and satisfactory, in itself indicates on how slender a thread the issues of peace and war in Europe now hang.

The danger arises not alone from the conflicting interests of Austria, Serbia and other powers, but from the possibility that Turkey, following the traditional policy of propping by the embroilment of the great powers, may adopt an irreconcilable attitude in the peace negotiations.

Beyond the fact that the plenipotentiaries met to-day, nothing is known yet—not even whether an armistice has been arranged. There appears to be a suspension of operations at the Tchatalja lines, apparently by tacit consent rather than by formal agreement.

The semi-official Bulgarian newspaper Mir editorially voices the governmental irritation at Turkey's dilatory methods of negotiation, and accuses the Porte of deliberately nominating delegates from remote points in order to gain time. This probably refers to Osman Nisami Pasha, the ambassador to Germany, who only arrived at Constantinople from Berlin to-day.

In the diplomatic field the most important reports are that Serbia declines to reply to the Austrian demands until the war is concluded, and that Germany has not undertaken to mediate between Austria and Russia.

The news that Serbia is throwing further obstacles in the way of the Austrian representative in search of Prochaska, the Austrian consul at Prizren, is another disquieting feature. Fighting continues around Adrianople, where the besieging forces are reported to have captured an invading circle to within two-thirds of a mile of the town.

Capture 800 Prisoners. London, November 25.—A special dispatch from the Turkish headquarters at Hademkeul confirms the report that the Ottoman troops captured 800 Bulgarian and Serbian prisoners during the last engagement with the Bulgarians right wing on the Tchatalja lines. The Bulgarians also left six dead and one machine gun on the field.

Another special dispatch from Antvart says Austria-Hungary is mobilizing a striking force at Port Ragusa, to which place a portion of the garrison of the Austrian fortress of Spitz, in Dalmatia, has been sent.

The loss of the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh is a further serious development in the Balkan situation, according to special dispatches from the front. The guns of the other Turkish warships are almost ineffective for the purpose of stopping the Bulgarian advance.

The battleship Messedieh, which was formerly employed for the defense of Rodosto, and is in the left flank of the Tchatalja lines, has now been dispatched to the Black Sea, in order to strengthen the menaced right flank of the Turkish army. Considerable activity has been observed among the Bulgarians, who have brought up some heavy siege guns which are being rapidly placed in position to command the Turkish quarters at Hademkeul.

Arming Forces of Bulgarians. Vienna, November 25